THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. R. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month, - - - - - - - $1.00
For two months, - - - - - - - 2.00
Three months, - - - - - - - 3.00
Six months, - - - - - - - 5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

LATE NEWS.

Later from Europe--Meeting of Bond-Holders.

The steamer *City of Boston*, from Liverpool on the 6th, *via* Queenstown on the 7th, reached New-York Sunday evening.

The Confederate bond-holders held a meeting in London on the4th, and debated their prospects. Some of the speakers even contended that the Federal Government was responsible. A committee was appointed to make inquiries and report at another meeting on the 18th of October. The proceedings afforded so little ground for hope that the bonds declined 1 per cent.

The Mark Lane Express fears that three-fourths of the English wheat crop will prove to be in bad condition.

The cattle plague continues its ravages, and is stated to have made its appearance in Ireland in the county of Donegal. The Common Council of London have headed a subscription with a thousand pounds to compensate persons who have been compelled to kill diseased animals.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

The Baltimore *American*, of yesterday, says:

The annual sessions of the Grand Lodge of the United States will commence this morning at ten o'clock, in the saloon of the Odd Fellows, Gay street, and it is quite certain that representatives from nearly all the States of the Union, the District of Columbia, and from several British provinces will be in attendance. Nearly all the members of the body have already reached here, and for convenience of communication are stopping at Barnum's. The Lodge will probably be in session five or six days, especially as nearly five years have passed since the extreme Southern States have been in attendance. This evening the Lodge will probably visit the Front Street Theatre in response to an invitation from the proprietor, Mr. John T. Ford, when they will both see and hear the wonderful performances of Heller in music and magic. On Wednesday morning the grand procession will take place, that being the day on which the Wilday Monument is to be dedicated and presented to the Grand Lodge. This body will assemble at 9 o'clock, preparatory to taking position in the line of procession, whilst members of the Lodges and Encampments will assemble in their respective places of meeting at 8 o'clock, in dark attire.—The members of the Lodges will wear white gloves, and those of the Encampments black.

The Latest from Mr. Stephens.

The Baltimore *Sun*, of yesterday, says:

Hon. Herschel V. Johnston of Georgia, passed through this city a few days ago on his return from a visit to Alexander H. Stphens, at Fort Warren, and reports him in ordinary health, having the freedom of the fort, and the privilege of receiving such friends as he desires. His brother, Linton Stephens remains at Fort Warren, and is permitted to sleep in his brother's apartments and join him in his walks for exercise. Mr. Stephens will probably not be pardoned until after a settlement of the political status of the Southern States.

Confederates in Mexico.

Private letters from Mexico tell us of the arrival in Mexico City of large numbers of Confederate officers. Among them are Gen. Jack Magruder, General Sterling Price, Gen. Stephens, late chief engineer in Lee's army; Governor Trusten Polk, Gov. Allen, of Louisiana; Gov. Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee; Judge Perkins, of Louisiana; Gen. Leadbetter, Gen. Wilcox, Judge Watkins, Colonel Semmes, Colonel Anglade, Colonel Denis, Major Kimmell Major Mordecai, Captains Carroll, Wood, Cage, Adams, of Missouri; Moore, of Alabama; Thompson, of Joe Johnston's staff, and Gregory. Lieut. Maury has been appointed to the Observatory in Mexico. Gen. Stephens has charge of the San Luis Potosi railroad. Messrs S. Barron and H. Meade, of Morgan's staff, and G. A. Botchert, late of the steamer Stonewall Jackson, have applied for lands to settle on permanently. Gen. Shelby and his command have remained in the northern departments of Mexico, and the belief in Mexico City was that they will be accepted into the French service.—*N. Y. Journal.*

Hayti.

The rebellion in Hayti is still unsubdued. A letter from Port au Prince of the 29th of August, published in a Jamacia newspaper, states that President Geffrard, as already mentioned in the *Herald*, left Port au Prince on the 25th ult. for the seat of war, taking with him sixteen hundred men. The insurgents had been repulsed in all their advances, and the recapture from them of the town of Cape Haytien was daily expected. It was rumored that Fort St. Michael had already been captured by the national troops with sixty prisoners. Several of the Haytien newspapers denounce the excesses committed by the revolutionary leaders in breaking open stores and robbing merchants to pay their soldiers.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Kentucky Methodist Church Conference.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 15.—The Conference of the Kentucky Methodist Episcopal Church South, at its session to-day, adopted, by a vote of 37 against 25, the minority report, which expresses a willness to receive, though the General Conference only, an overture looking to re-union.

The report directly favored re-union.

Seventeen of the Union members asked to be located, thereby resigning their ministerial functions. Others resigned their seats.

OUR MARSHALL.—Mr S. L. Riddle, the present Marshall for the town of Charlotte, is decidedly one of the most efficient, accomplished and popular public officers, the town Charlotte has been served by during the past. He is ever on duty and watchful of the public interest.—*Charlotte Times.*

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1865. NO. 39.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,

GENERAL

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores.

79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River, P. O., N. C.
au 8 tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS

AND

MOST COMFORTABLE

ROUTE

FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,

Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,

Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

R. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug. 21-tf Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c. au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN,

PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 23 3m.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND,

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe.

New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.

RALEIGH, N. C.

(*The only Steam Power Press in the City.*)

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7 40	P. M
" Greensboro,	2 07	A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45	"
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10	"

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6 00	A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50	P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00	"
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20	"

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00	P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25	"
" Greensboro,	10 15	"
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30	A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5 25	A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00	"
" Greensboro,	1.05	P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30	"

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A M, Charlotte 8.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12 21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Raleigh,	5 00	A. M.
"	Mill Brook,	5 25	"
"	Huntsville,	5 46	"
"	Wake,	6 13	"
"	Franklinton,	7 00	"
"	Kittrell's,	8 12	"
"	Henderson,	8 53	"
"	Junction,	9 30	"
"	Ridgeway,	9 56	"
"	Warrenton,	0 15	"
"	Macon,	10 37	"
"	Littleton,	11 20	"
"	Gaston,	12 00	"
Arrive	Weldon,	1 00	P. M

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave	Weldon,	10 00	A. M
"	Gaston,	11 00	"
"	Littleton,	12 45	P. M
"	Macon,	1 34	"
"	Warrenton,	1 57	"
"	Ridgeway,	2 22	"
"	Junction	2 39	"
"	Henderson,	3 22	"
"	Kittrell's,	4 03	"
"	Franklinton,	4 44	"
"	Wake,	5 33	"
"	Huntsville,	6 01	"
"	Mill Brook,	6 21	"
Arrive	Raleigh,	7 00	"

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. BARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &., and to purchase for merchants or others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.
August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA.,

and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.
Aug 18 1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.
Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.
Aug. 24-tsep20

ALFRED R. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BENNETT,
JAS. C. VAN PELT, Raleigh, N. C.
New York.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr D. W. COWPS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.
Aug 30. 20-tf.

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,
au 8 3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh N. C.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED
DR W. R MILLER.
August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.
Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
aug 14, --tlst Jan

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—6m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of Produce, and to make purchases of Goods and Supplies for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.
Aug. 22-eim.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c, will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to

J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.
Sep 6, 1865-27 tw4w.

L. P. OLDS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HILLSBORO STREET,

Near the Exchange Hotel,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.

September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind, will please present them to me immediately.

W. J. PALMER,
30-1w. Principal.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitutes a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	2 months	15.00
4 "	2 50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. B. PELL, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months, - - - - -	$5,00
For one month - - - - -	1,00
" two months - - - - -	2.00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

Profits of Slavery.

There is no subject upon which greater error exists, than as to the real profits of slavery to their owners in the South. Especially at the North, the most extravagant ideas of Southern wealth have been based upon the productive labor of the slave. The annual rush of Southern planters to the watering places of the North to spend money lavishly—the character of the goods bought by Southern merchants and their promptness to pay, and the apparent leisure which Southern men enjoyed in former days, all tended to rivet this impression. Yet a simple recurrence to facts will serve to explode this idea.

If there had been real capital in the slave himself, if his slavery had been perpetual, and the same reliance could have been placed in him as capital to be trusted, which an Englishman attaches to British consols, then indeed there would have been money, profit in slave labor to the owner. But since slavery has disappeared, it must be apparent to every one, that Southern slave holders in general up to this period, have realized no intrinsic profit from the institution.

The abolition of slavery as suddenly as it has been done, leaves the people of the South intrinsically poorer than any people on earth, of equal intelligence and enterprise. In a few instances, among those planters who inherited large numbers of slaves and who have worked rich lands, they have derived profits from slave labor, which profits have been appropriated to the purchase of other lands and their improvement. But the bulk of Southern planters have cultivated ordinary or poor lands, the actual profits of whose labor have generally been applied to the purchase of slaves. This has been the rule of the South—all surplus capital, with small exception, has been invested in slaves and land—oftener in slaves alone—hence slavery being gone, nothing is left but the lands, depreciated for the want of proper labor.

It will therefore, be manifest, that if slave labor in the South has been profitable, it has not been so to slave owners generally. Those who have derived most profit from it, are the slaves themselves and the Northern merchants and manufacturers. None have received so much benefit from it as the slaves themselves. They have been brought into the country, naked, dwarfed by their condition, barbarous, and utterly ignorant of the responsibilities of manhood. With great labor and toil, they have been instructed in the use of the implements of husbandry and the mechanic arts, have been clothed and fed, their physical and mental constitutions have been improved; been taught to feel that they are men and women, capable of discharging the duties of moral agents, and of procuring a competency for life. Especially have many of them been taught the science of salvation. In about 200 years they have been raised from abject barbarism to a civilization equal, and in some instances superior to the white laborers of Europe, many of them in possession of the substantial means of living. During their servitude, they were the holders of more money ordinarily, than were to be found in the possession of vast numbers of white laborers.

The wealth of the merchant princes of New York and the manufacturing princes of New England derived from their labor is immense — They have grown and fattened upon their sweat and toil, while the owner whose days have been spent in directing their labor and making them useful to makind, since their sudden emancipation, has been left poor and almost penniless.—And yet many of those very men who have been enriched by the combined labor of the slave and the master, now that the slave is free and the master poor, would reduce him to abject poverty and ruin by the confiscation of his lands.

Confiscation at an End.

Mr. L. H. Chandler of Norfolk who is District Attorney of the U. S. Court in Virginia we believe, is also a candidate for Congress in the Norfolk District. During a discussion with the candidates at Dinwiddie Court House on Monday last, according to the Petersburg *Express*, Mr. C. declared that "confiscation is at an end,"—that he had received orders to suspend all proceedings in confiscation. Whether similar orders have been issued in regard to other States we are not aware, but the information as to Virginia, will be hailed throughout the Southern States, as a precursor of what all may look for from the kind, conciliatory course which President Johnson has indicated towards the Southern people recently.

We learn from a gentleman who was in New York at the time that his late speech was received there, that it gave almost universal satisfaction in that city, and we are assured that the manifest change in the tone of Northern sentiment, will sustain the President fully in every feature of the liberal policy which he has marked out for himself towards the Southern people. Let us therefore, one and all, rally to his standard and give to President Johnson the most unqualified support.

North Carolina Bonds.

We published a few days ago an article relative to North Carolina bonds. We have since received communications from citizens of that State that convinces us we were mistaken in our estimates of the value of the bonds of that State. The debt of the State at the opening of the war was not ten millions. She has deposited to her credit in England three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. She has upwards of five hundred bales of cotton, and a large quantity of turpentine. At present rates it will be seen that the bonds of this State are the greatest bargains in the market.

We clip the above from the Richmond *Times*, in order to correct its errors. The debt of the State at the opening of the war was about thirteen millions, with assets in Rail Road bonds, &c., as a set off, of about nine millions. At the surrender of Gen. Johnson the State had on hand cotton and naval stores valued at $600,000 in gold, which Gov. Vance had purchased to meet the obligations of the State incurred in the blockading business. The U. S. government, however, claims nearly all of this as captured property, and it has been appropriated to the use of the government. The amount left in the hands of the Public Treasurer will be barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of the State government for the year. A short time prior to the closing of the blockade, Gov. Vance was advised that there were $200,000 to the credit of the State in England; recently, however, it is understood that there is nothing—the English agents of the State perhaps, having appropriated it to other purposes.

The entire State debt incurred both before and since the war, after deducting the assets above alluded to, will, when reduced to a gold standard, not amount to more than twelve or fifteen millions, all told. In two years from this date, if no untoward circumstances occur, the holders of the State bonds may expect to begin to receive their interest. If this be approximately true, the bonds ought to command at the present time, a much higher price than they now bring in market.

Gov. Graham's Resignation.

The correspondence between Gov. Graham and some of the citizens of Orange in this day's issue, in which he declines to be a candidate for the Convention, will be read all over the State with regret. No one however, can attach blame to him for his determination. The circumstances fully controlled his action. We believe that the objections which may exist in the mind of the President, to Gov. Graham's pardon, and consequently to his occupying a seat in the Convention, originate in misapprehension of his true position during the war.

Whether those objections arise from improper representations made by those who have been politically opposed to Gov. Graham, or are the result of the President's convictions uninfluenced by others, we are not able to determine. If we are not mistaken, no Senator in the Confederate Congress co-operated more heartily with Gov. Graham than Senator Orr of South Carolina, and yet Senator Orr has received his pardon, while Gov. Graham has not.

Outrages in the West.

Within a week or more, we have heard of excesses and outrages committed in the Counties bordering on Tennessee and at some other points, on the quiet inhabitants, by the disbanded men of Col. Kirk's command, deserters and other lawless men.

We have been requested to call public attention to these outrages. A friend writing to us says:

"Kirk's men being disbanded have returned home to the various Counties, and uniting with deserters and others, are committing terrible outrages upon our people. It is the Tennessee terror spreading. In Madison, Buncombe, Henderson, Watauga, Wilkes, Alleghany and Yadkin, daily violent outrages occur and frequently murders." Many of the citizens are being driven out, while others are determined to resist.

We are under the impression that the attention of Gen. Ruger and Gov. Holden has already been called to this subject, and that prompt measures are being adopted to meet the case fully. The establishment of courts of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of lawless men, we apprehend looks to these outrages, and we trust quiet will soon be restored.

"FAIR PLAY," in the last *Standard* we judge, does not read the *Sentinel*, or if he does, must do so very carelessly. We have taken no part in the County canvass, except to place Mr. Moore fairly before the people, for the reason that he could not canvass, and on account of his high claims to the position, both as a consistent Union man and his eminent abilities. In doing this, we have especially done Mr. Pennington the justice to show that his real position on the subject of negro suffrage constituted no good reason for refusing to vote for him—a justice which no other paper has done him, not even his own.

A SPECIES OF RASCALITY.—Passengers by the railways and steamers, arriving at the city, are frequently heard to complain of the enormous or outrages charges demanded of them by hackdrivers. One gentleman with a couple of ladies, arrived by the Charlotte train a few afternoons since and was charged by one of these hackmen fifteen dollars for transporting his party with four trunks, in the neighborhood of 5th and Market streets. This rascality will never do. There should be a stipulated price allowed these hackmen per hour, and regulated by the city authority as in other cities. Without any one to look after them, they are allowed to impose upon every one as in the distance above.—*Wil. Herald.*

A recent letter from General Lee, President elect of Washington College to Judge Brockenbrough, states that he will be in Lexington on the 20th instant, to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees to be held on that day; and that he will enter upon the duties of his office at the opening of the session.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

ORANGE COUNTY, Sept. 12th, 1865.

Hon. Wm. A. Graham:

DEAR SIR.—For more than a quarter of a century, the people of Orange have looked to you, more than to any other statesman, to direct and guide them aright in public affairs. In times like the present, they look to you with more solicitude than ever.

We have qualified ourselves under the President's proclamation to vote for delegates to the Convention. We are sometimes told that we can not have the delegate of our choice, because you are unpardoned.

The privilege of voting loses half its value and all its dignity, when the elector is forbidden to cast his vote for the person of his choice. We venture to ask your opinion upon the eligibility of unpardoned persons, and that we be allowed to publish the same.

We hear you are disposed to make issue with the Government upon the question of emancipation.

We well remember your efforts in 1861, warning the people against the dangers of secession. Though you failed to lead, and were ultimately forced to follow against your better judgment; we beg leave to say, our confidence in you is not lessened, but on the contrary it is confirmed, strengthened and increased, by every calamity that has befallen us, and every indignity that is offered to us.

With every good wish, we subscribe ourselves, as we are, very truly your neighbors and friends,

LEMUEL LYNCH,	JOHN BAIN,
H. N. BROWN,	O. W. HOOKER,
D. C. PARKS,	J. C. TURRENTINE,
J. A. TURRENTINE,	L. CARMICHAEL,
A. C. MURDOCK,	C. J. FREELAND.

HILLSBOROUGH, Sept. 14th, 1865.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours of the 12th inst., to which in terms that command my most grateful acknowledgments, you are pleased to express approbation of the part borne by me in political affairs in past times, especially in endeavoring to avert this calamitous revolution, your undiminished confidence, and your desire that I should be returned as a delegate to the approaching Convention of North Carolina, has just been received. You state that doubts have been expressed as to the eligibility of citizens who have not yet received the pardon of the President, (which is my case,) to seats in this Convention, and ask my opinion on the question, with a view to its publication. I have bestowed on the several Proclamations of the President, and of the Provisional Governor of the State, the consideration due to their importance. They embody the fundamental law or constitution, which regulates both the election and qualification of delegates. Applying to them those rules of construction which are applied to other instruments of like nature, I am of opinion that it is a privilege accorded to the voters, qualified as prescribed in these Proclamations, to choose any citizen as their delegate, who has taken the oath of amnesty, and has the other qualifications required to vote for a member of the State Legislature prior to May, 1861.

The President's Proclamation of the 18th of June last, empowered the Governor "to prescribe "such rules and regulations as may be necessary "and proper for convening a Convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion "of the people of said State who are loyal to the "United States, and no others." &c. Thus far there is a perfect silence as to any qualification of the delegates. But a proviso follows in these words: "Provided that to any election that "may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to "any State Convention as aforesaid, no person "shall be qualified as an elector, or *shall be eligible as a member of such Convention, unless he "shall have previously taken and subscribed to the "oath* or amnesty as set forth in the President's "Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, and is a voter "qualified as prescribed by the constitution and "laws of North Carolina in force immediately "before the 20th day of May, 1861," &c. This proviso, in the words I have put in italics, contains the only prohibition upon the eligibility of members to be found in all these proclamations. So far as regards the point under consideration, the language might be changed without any alteration of the sense, into that of permission—Thus: Any "person qualified as a voter under "the constitution and laws of North Carolina "immediately before the 20th of May, 1861, and "who shall have taken and subscribed the oath "or amnesty, &c, shall be eligible as a member "of such Convention."

There is, then, no express requirement that a person who is the subject of pardon shall have actually received a pardon, as a condition of membership. Can such a condition be implied? To this I answer:

That penal and disabling conditions are not to be implied. Even when expressed they are to be strictly construed. This is rigidly observed in construing those provisions of written constitutions which impose disabilities on the powers of the people or of their representatives in the State Legislature. Upon this principle, Gaston, a Roman Catholic in religion, vindicated his eligibility to a Judgeship on the Bench of the Supreme Court, to which he was called by the voice of the country, notwithstanding the disabling clause of the Constitution then existing against persons "who deny the truth of the Protestant religion." He maintained, and with success I thought, in an argument now before me, that the right of the people or of their representatives to call for the services of any citizen in any situation where they believed he could be useful, can only be taken away by clear enactment, and was not to be restricted by doubtful implication.

Such a disability is not to be inferred from the exclusion of unpardoned persons as voters. The right to vote is in our Constitution no test of the right to sit as a member. A representative in Congress is only required to be an inhabitant of the State, and not reside in the district he represents, but no one can vote in his election until he resides in the district. A minor under twenty one years of age may be a member of the House of Commons. This has been twice decided within my memory after full argument and consideration; but every voter in such election is required to be twenty one years of age.—In the Virginia Convention of 1829, a body remarkable for its wisdom and character, it is understood that many gentlemen were chosen as delegates from counties in which they did not reside, and consequently could not have voted in the election. Shall it be said that there is mistake or oversight in the Proclamation, if this interpretation be true, and that disloyal members may be admitted into the Convention? The reply is, there is neither mistake nor oversight. The President intended to trust the people. He had taken all the security he deemed requisite against the return of disloyal members, when he directed the polls to be purged and the electors to be sworn, and intended to allow the electoral body thus qualified a free choice of representatives.—If in exercise of the discretion confided to them, they should think their interests would be subserved by the election of a person within the excepted classes, thousands of whom, though involved in technical guilt, will, it is presumed, receive his clemency upon the liberal terms held out by him, he considered it as their affair, not his. As in the foregoing cases of the infant Commoner and non resident member of Congress or Convention, he conceived that no serious danger need be apprehended to the cause of reunion, from the choice of reasons from those classes, by voters of approved fidelity.

Nor should it be overlooked, that practically this construction has been adopted by the Government itself, in not requiring pardon as a prerequisite to appointment in other important functions, as in the instances of the Public Treasurer of the State, an aid de-camp to the Governor, a visitor to the examination at the Military Academy, all of whom performed the duties of their appointments anterior to any announcement of pardon. Judging from the number of names of gentlemen within the exceptions in this and other States who have been announced as candidates for Convention, as to whom there has been as yet no publication of pardon, I take it, that this is the interpretation of the Proclamation by the country generally.

Having taken the oath, and arrived at this conclusion upon the general question, I yielded my assent to the request of yourselves and others of our fellow citizens, to serve them as a delegate, if elected. In taking this step, I was actuated by no spirit of contumacy, or disposition to thwart the policy or purposes of the Government, State or Federal. I was induced to believe that the call upon me was general, and in a candid survey of the whole subject, I did not feel willing to place myself voluntarily under a disability which I do not believe to exist, nor at liberty, by reason of any motive of personal delicacy, to deny to my neighbors and friends a privilege which I think, belongs to them of a free choice in the election. If, however, these views can be shown to be erroneous, or the proper authority of the Government shall signify that there is in the contemplation of the President any sufficient ground for my exclusion from the Convention, I shall readily withdraw from the position in which, by your kindness, I have been placed.

Your letter further states that you hear I am disposed to make issue with the Government upon the question of emancipation. This is a mistake. I regard the emancipation of the slaves of the Southern States, which has been effected by the military power of the Federal Government, as past remedy. I have so advised divers individuals in distant parts of the State who have solicited my opinion in reference to their own action. We must acquiesce in it as an accomplished fact, and contemplate our society as existing without slavery. I early adopted this course in relation to my own interest in this species of property, and counselled it to others.

There are other topics on which I would gladly commune with you, but I have already exceeded the limits I had prescribed myself, and confine this reply to the points presented by yourselves. Reciprocating most heartily your kindly sentiments,

I am, very faithfully, yours.

W. A. GRAHAM,

To L. LYNCH, Esq., JOHN BAIN, H. N. BROWN &c., &c.

P. S. The North Carolina *Standard* of yesterday's date, under the editorial head, announces, that it is made the duty of the Governor "to "prescribe such rules and regulations as may be "necessary and proper for convening a Convention "composed of delegates to AND chosen by that "portion of the people of said State, who are loyal "to the United States and no others." This language is literally that which I have copied above in my last extract from the Proclamation of the President; with the important omission of the word "Be" and substitution of "And" which I have written in capitals, so as to attach a qualification to delegates not required by the Proclamation. When I first read this, I supposed it a careless quotation from this document, to sustain a construction of it which that paper had therefore maintained, and in which I do not concur. But having learned since this letter was written from sources in which I place confidence, that by recent orders or instructions, exclusions are extended beyond the terms of the Proclamation, and that persons in my situation are embraced in the exclusion, I shall promptly withdraw my name from the candidacy. Please publish this to the people of the county as the explanation of my conduct in the premises.

W. A. G.

From the Hillsboro Recorder.

Public Meeting.

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Orange County, held at the Court House on Saturday, the 16th inst, on motion W. W. Guess, Esq., was called to the Chair, and John W. Graham requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman then explained as the object of the meeting to recommend a suitable person to the voters of Orange for a seat in the approaching Convention, it being understood that Gov. Graham had withdrawn his name as a candidate. Gov. Graham then briefly explained his reasons in so doing, after which, on motion of A. C. Murdock, Esq., Capt. John Berry was unanimously nominated, and a committee consisting of A. C. Murdock, N. P. Hall and Josiah Turner, Jr., appointed to notify Capt. Berry of the fact and request him to attend the meeting. In a short time the committe returned, when Capt. Berry, in a few remarks, expressed his thanks, and stated that as it seemed to be the wish of a large portion of the citizens that he should represent them in the Convention, he did not feel at liberty to decline the nomination.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

W. W. GUESS, Chairman.

JOHN W. GRAHAM, Secretary.

The worst enemy the negro has is the white men who are advising them to hold political meetings and conventions. Such assemblages will certainly excite animosity towards the colored man. As Gen. Davis said in a speech in Pennsylvania recently, this is the white man's country and the white men North and South intend it shall continue such.

Negroes will never be allowed to vote and hold office in the Southern States, and the less they agitate the question the better it will be for them. No one North or South (except a few crazy fanatics) is willing to allow them to vote; but if they behave themselves and prove industrious all are willing to aid them in earning an honest livelihood.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The government allowed Mr. Foote to return to Nashville, on condition that he would keep still. Why not give Wise his estate on the same terms, and so prevent a scarcity and consequent high prices in the paper market, says the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$75 REWARD!

STOLEN FROM MY STABLES IN RALEIGH, ON the night of the 19th instant, a large sorrel Horse, white on the left four foot just above the hoof. He has marks of harness on him. His foretop is cut. Also a fine McClellan black Saddle and Bridle.

A reward of $25 will be paid for the horse and saddle, and $50 for the apprehension of the thief.

SION H. ROGERS.

Raleigh, September 20th, 1865-38-1w.

NOTICE.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, I shall sell to the highest bidder for cash all the perishable property of the late Mrs. E. T. Jones, at her former residence, consisting of stock of all *improved breeds* among them several Cows and Calves—Hogs and Sheep, Household and Kitchen furniture, one 4-Horse Waggon, Carts, and many other articles. Also the Fodder and Oats made on the place this year.

As there have been many articles taken from the place since the armies passed, by different persons, I now advise all such persons to carry back all such articles and deliver them up to Mr. Harvey Chapel, who will receive them.

The place is for rent privately.

N PRICE, Executor.

Wake County, N C, Sep. 19, 1865-1w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

50 BALES OF COTTON, 15 HOGSHEADS OF TOBACCO,

HORSES, COWS, HOGS, SHEEP, &c., &c.

STOCK MEDICINES, MEDICAL BOOKS, MEDICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

—ALSO—

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, Carriage, Sulkey, &c.

AS ADMINISTRATOR, WITH THE WILL ANnexed of Dr. Joseph B. Mann, deceased, I shall sell, at public auction, at his late residence in the County of Franklin, on Thursday, the 5th day of October next the perishable property belonging to the estate of the deceased, on the "Home Plantation," consisting of 50 bales of Cotton, 15 hogsheads of Tobacco, 6 Horses and Mules, a large number of Cows, Hogs and Sheep, a valuable lot of Medicines, Medical Books, Medical Instruments, &c, Carriage, Sulkey, Household and Kitchen furniture, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

On the day following will be sold, at the "Rhody Harris" plantation, 4 Horses, Mules, Cows, Hogs, Farming Utensils, 7,000 pounds of Seed Cotton, a large lot of cotton Seed, Cotton Gin, &c., &c.

On the same day, respectively, the two plantations will be rented out for the following year, unless previously disposed of.

A credit of six months will be given. Bonds with approved security will be required. Terms more particularly specified on the day of sale.

HARVIL HARRIS, Administrator

With the will annexed of Jos B. Mann, Dec'd.

Franklin County, N. C., Sep. 15-38 tds.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE Peter H. Joyner of Warren County, as a candidate for a seat in the approaching State Convention.

September 14-37-tde.

NOTICE.

To the Justices of the Peace in Wake *County.*

IN obedience to an order made by a called Court, which met at the Court House on the 9th day of Sept. 1865, you are requested to meet at the Court House in the city of Raleigh on Saturday the 30 inst., to transact important business.

J. J. FERRELL, C. C. C.

Sept. 19-td.

A NEW ITEM IN OUR BUSINESS!

Gentlemen's Ready-Made Clothing.

READY MADE CLOTHING!!

CLOTHING

READY MADE,

Youth's Ready-Made

CLOTHING!

Ready Made Clothing

FOR BOYS.

WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE Clothing, gotten up especially for City Trade.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

The largest assortment of

Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats, Hats,

Of every style and quality, from the cheapest American Wool to the finest French Felt.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

GENTLEMENS

FURNISHING GOODS!

Gent's FURNISHING GOODS. | *Gent's FURNISHING GOODS.*

A Large Stock

MERINOS, WOOL AND SILK UNDER GARMENTS,

CRAVATS, SHOES, NECK-TIES, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SOCKS, SUSPENDERS, LINEN SHIRTS, LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Public attention is directed to the above line of Goods. Give us a call.

☞ We are determined to sell.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Raleigh, September 19-37-tf.

For the Sentinel.

The Freedmen.

ENFIELD, N. C., Sept. 18, 1865.

MR. EDITOR:—In your editorial of Saturday last, I notice an allusion to my recent effort to secure colored laborers on my farm in Edgecombe county. I beg leave to state more fully the nature of the contract and the result.

I hired these freedmen for this year and the next, at the rate of seven dollars per month, the remainder of this year, and ten dollars per month for the next year, and rations furnished. This price was given for the able bodied men; the women and boys at lower prices in proportion to their ability to work.

A contract was drawn up in which the requirements of each party were fully set forth, and this contract was signed by each freedman and freedwoman, and witnessed and approved by Col. Whittlesey and his Adjut. A. General, Lieut. Beecher. Every requirement of the contract was fully explained to them by Col. Whittlesey, and they were strictly enjoined by him that they must observe good faith, and abide by the contract.

I brought to my farm about seventy-two hands, besides the children and others unable to work. About fifteen of the men left within the first week, all of them carrying their rations and going off generally in the night. They have been leaving in squads since, and now there remain only about thirty working hands. They ignore the contract, and say that they have no idea of remaining any longer than Christmas.

I offered to build them a school house and let them send their children to school, but they manifest no interest in it, and I have abandoned the idea. While some that I hired, are good hands, and work cheerfully, the majority do not like to work and evade it in every possible way. My experience leads me to the conclusion that those who try to cultivate farms with freed blacks will have, for the present, many difficulties to contend with. It is to be hoped that a short time will serve to convince them of the propriety of becoming willing cultivators of the soil.

I am glad to state that I received all the aid and encouragement from Col. Whittlesey and his officers, that I could desire, and he has since assured the freedmen that I hired, that they need not expect to get any assistance if they came back to Raleigh, until their contract was fulfilled. I hope yet through his aid, to compel them to regard their contract for the next year.

Very Respectfully,
F. W. GARRETT.

We are obliged to Col. Garrett for the above statement. Our planters need all the information they can obtain on the subject. All would rejoice if our freedmen would determine to go to work regularly and systematically on the lands of the South. If they will not, white labor must be introduced and the consequences must be fatal to the colored race.—*Ed. Sentinel.*

GENERAL NEWS.

A FEW CANDIDATES.—The following gentlemen are candidates for the Convention in Chatham county, N. C.: Gen. R. C. Cotton, John A. McDonald, Robert Love, Isham Cox, W. P. Taylor, John H. Haughton, N. A. Ramsay, B. J. House, A. Rencher, Jas. Hutton, and G. P. Moore. Chatham is entitled to three members.

MISSISSIPPI CANDIDATES.—The following nominations have been made for Congress in Mississippi: First District—A. E. Reynolds, of Tishimingo.—Second District—Locke E. Houston, of Monroe.—Third District—James T. Harrison, of Lowndes. Fourth District—A. M. West, of Holmes. Fifth District—E. G. Peyton, of Copiah.

The gold mines of Virginia are attracting the attention of capitalists in the North, many of whom have had careful examinations made, and are organizing forces to work them in the most scientific manner.

It is reported that General Joseph E. Johnston, who was recently defeated by Mr. Buford for the presidency of the Danville Railroad, is about to take charge of one of the most important roads in the State of Alabama.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet in Annual Session in the city of Macon, Georgia, on the second Thursday in December.

A VALUABLE SECRET.—*Scientific American* says: "The unpleasant odor propagated by perspiration is frequently the source of vexation to persons who are subject to it. Nothing is simpler than to remove this odor much more effectually than by the application of such unguents and perfumes as are in use. It is only necessary to procure some of the compound spirits of ammonia and place about two table-spoonfuls in a basin of water. Washing the face, hands, and arms with this leaves the skin as clean, sweet, and fresh as one could wish. The wash is perfectly harmless and very cheap. It is recommended on the authority of an experienced physician."

The citizens of Sullivan county, Indiana, have had a meeting for the purpose of devising means to keep negroes out of the county. The people of Perry county, in the same State, have passed resolutions that negroes shall not come there to stay.

Prince Eugene, of Leuchtenburg, the Imperial Russian who recently attempted to elope with Caroline Lettissier, an actress, bought for that lady in Petersburg over $60,000 worth of jewelry and diamonds. She has arrived in Paris.

Gen Dix has been ordered to Montreal on business connected with the alleged conspirators in Canada. He will make a formal demand for their extradition.

The proceedings of the Maryland Episcopal Convention were harmonious. A large meeting at St. Paul's Church in Baltimore, agreed to collect aid for preachers and churches in the South.

THE MARKETS.—We publish below sales of tobacco made at the warehouses Monday, and also quotations of prices ruling in other articles:

West Hill Warehouse—Vaughn & Parham.—Hhds. sold. 11; prices per 100 lbs.: $10, 17 20, 22 25, 19 25, 7 75, 26 00, 11 50. 18 00. 5 50, 17 20, 13 75. Loose sales—$4 40, 7 75, 5 25, 8 50, 15 75.

Centre Warehouse—Rowlett & Maclin—8 hhds. inspected—no sales.

Oaks Warehouse—Bond & Hawks.—Hhds. sold 3; prices per 100 lbs: $16 50, 5 50, 26 26.—Loose sales—$16 50, 4 00, 17 50.

Moore's Warehouse—Jones & Branch.—Hhds. sold 7.; prices per 100 lbs: $20 00, 22 00, 20 00, 25 00, 9 75, 13 25.

Specie—Gold bought 142½; sold 144½.—Silver bought 138; sold 142.

Cotton.—38 cents to 41 cents; for fair to good lots.

Wheat—Market unsettled. Millers are not disposed to buy at ruling rates of last week, as they cannot make a profit on their flour.

Corn.—90 cents to 95 cents.—*Petersburg Express.*

For the Sentinel.

Restriction or Negro Suffrage.

What should it be? The question may turn out to be very unimportant. For the issue is growing more sharply defined every day between exclusion on the one hand, and admission on the other, of the whole negro population. The force on either wing have joined battle. The voice of moderation in the centre is unheard. The result of the conflict is not doubtful.

An obstinate conservative, blind as the sored balls of a statue and deaf as the ear of death to the demands of wisdom and justice, must ultimately give way, and the floods will come in like an angry sea. Yet, in the faint hope that some thing may be done to save us from a result so untoward, I venture to offer what I deem would be a safe and just restriction upon suffrage. I must of course avoid detail. These are the appropriate province of a deliberative body, where the wants and interests of the several constituencies are brought within a small compass. General principles only are the proper objects of popular discussion.

There are but two electoral qualifications which deserve notice—for of a third, church membership, which has been suggested, it is idle to speak. Yet education, which has been strenuously urged, is almost as bad as church membership.

An educational restriction is too impalpable to be capable of a just, practical application. It would range side by side the peasant, who can only mumble through the ten commandments, and the philosopher who can measure the stars and speak of trees from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop upon the wall. Nor is this all.—The line between the man who can barely read or write and the man who can do neither, answers literally to the mathematician's definition of length without breadth; and yet such a line is gravely to be made the basis of the mighty interests involved in government and legislation. The truth is that any educational standard, which does not furnish the degree, as well as the diffusion of knowledge, must give a very inadequate and fallacious view of popular virtue and intelligence; and such a standard, as applicable to popular elections, is impossible. It is exactly as if you were to fix on a qualification in reference to one of the arts—the art of painting, for example. On the one hand, your classification of those who can paint, would include an Apelles and the sign board dauber; while on the other, the difference between the man who can't paint at all and the man who can barely daub a sign, is just nothing!! A distinction without a difference!

I am aware that some persons with fine noses for political heresy, in this age, which is full of rage for the three R's—Reading, Riting and Rithmetic—will find a villainous smell about this doctrine hardly less offensive than negro suffrage itself. But it is no matter for these fine noses. We must not fear to announce truth, however unpalatable. I would venture the prediction, that the high anticipations of great things for free institutions from universal education, are doomed to a bitter disappointment.

Give us rather as the basis of our hopes, a timocracy. Property is the foundation upon which all enduring republics have established suffrage. The acquisition of property imparts a healthful, mental, vigorous and moral tone eminently conservative of rights and of States. It is against property that absolute governments—especially of the popular form—direct their most serious and persistent attacks. Hence its holders should be always armed with the means of adequate self defence. Unless we find our way back speedily to the landmarks which the founder of public liberty in every age and country have set up, we may well misgive the success of our system. Let, then, the restriction upon negro suffrage be based on property. Nor need we fear but that the freedman, whose energy and economy has enabled him to command the requisite qualification, will prove as true to the instincts of property as any of us.

Should this restriction be extended to the white voter also? Undoubtedly. Reason, justice, wisdom all demand it. The Convention will do itself immortal honor and the State incalculable service by requiring a property qualification of all electors, at least for one house. All voters, besides, in any election should be required to produce a receipt in full for taxes and public dues. To accomplish these wholesome changes in our organic law, nothing is needed but a little nerve on the part of the Convention. Put them in the Constitution; and so imperious is the demand for government that I am persuaded, the people (whatever they might do at other times,) will gladly satisfy them rather than hazard our continuance under military license, which is no government at all.

In taking leave of the whole matter, pardon a word or two in reply to "Caucasian," whose temper and ability are admirable. He makes but a single point against my argument. He attempts to shake the position that the political status of the colored population is that of political bondage. He infers that this cannot be so, because the status of the freedmen, he argues, in respect of suffrage and other rights of citizenship, is exactly that of women and minors, who are admittedly citizens. "Caucasian" evidently has got into some confusion of ideas on this point. Has he forgotten the great principle of representation which runs all through our law and our system? Infants, in reference to their civism, are represented by their parents, or guardians until their majority, when they assume their right for themselves. Women, in respect to theirs, are represented by their husbands, as nature and delicacy forbid the actual exercise in person. And all women may be so represented if they chose, since it would be ungallant to suppose that any woman is without a husband, except of her own volition. To show how extensive is the principle, if an alien father be naturalized, his children born before as well as after naturalization, become *ipso facto* citizens. So too of his wife. If an alien woman marry a citizen, the marriage itself citizenizes her. All this is so familiar that I had supposed every body knew it.

Now it is exactly because the negro, taken as an entire class, is utterly without voice or representation, directly or indirectly, in the government, that his status fully realizes our idea of political slavery—that slavery which makes up the life of the millions of Europe and Asia. Indeed, that large population has less voice now than a domestic slave, for as members of the house hold, in the latter character, they had a direct organ of representation through their master. It is this new condition of things, so anomalous and so unsuited to the genius of our system, that render it almost impossible for both to stand together consistently and tranquilly. Either the status will go far towards changing the government or the government must change the status.

Sept 1865. B.

On Thursday a new Hebrew synagogue, on Twentieth street, N. Y., was consecrated. Rev. Dr. Raphall will have charge of it.

Hiring of Freedmen.

We have heretofore suggested that we thought it very desirable that some uniform plan designed to operate in this State entire, should be adopted by the Freedman's Bureau, by which all our people should be governed in their transactions with the freedmen, until the restoration of civil law and the adoption of regulations by the Legislature. We find the following has been adopted in Tennessee, emanating from Col. Davis, the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau in that State. Something of this nature, perhaps more full should be adopted in this State.

Rules and Regulations for Farm Hands.

1. One-half of the wages of the employee will be retained by the employer, until the end of the contract for its faithful performance.

2. The employees will be required to rise at day break, each one to feed and take care of the stock allotted to him, or perform any other business that may be assigned him; to eat their breakfast and be ready for work at the signal, which will be given when the sun is half hour high. All time lost after the signal is given will be deducted.

3. No general conversation will be allowed during working hours.

4. Bad work will be assessed at its proper value.

5. For disobedience one dollar will be deducted.

6. Neglect of duty and leaving without permission will be considered disobedience.

7. No live stock will be permitted to be raised by the employees, without special contract.

8. Apples, peaches and melons, or any other product of the farm taken by the employee, without the permission of the employer, will be charged for.

9. The employee shall receive no visitors during work hours.

10. Three quarters of an hour will be allowed during the winter months for dinner, and one hour and a half during the months of June, July and August.

11. Impudence, swearing, or indecent and unseemingly language to, or in the presence of the employer or his family, or agent, or quarreling or fighting, so as to disturb the peace of the farm, will be fined one dollar for the first offence, and, if repeated, will be followed by dismissal and loss of such pay as shall be adjudged against him by proper authority.

12. All difficulties that may arise between the employees shall be adjusted by the employer, and, if not satisfactory, an appeal may be taken to an agent of the U. S. Government or a magistrate.

13. All abuse of stock, or willful breaking of tools, or throwing away gear, &c., will be charged against the employee.

14. Good and sufficient rations will be furnished by the employer, not, however, to exceed six pounds of bacon and one peck of meal per week for each adult.

15 House rent and fuel will be furnished, free, by the employer.

16. No night work will be required of the employee but such as the necessities of the farm absolutely demand—such as tying up fodder, firing tobacco, setting plant beds afire, securing a crop from the frost, &c.

17. A cheerful and willing performance of duty will be required of the employee.

18. Stock must be fed and attended to on Sunday.

19. The women will be required to do the cooking in rotation on Sunday.

20. The employee will be expected to look after and study the interest of his employer; to inform him of anything that is going amiss; to be peaceable, orderly and pleasant; to discourage theft, and endeavor by his conduct to establish a character for honesty, industry and thrift.

21. In case of any controversy in regard to the contract or its regulation, between the employer and the employee, the agent of the Bureau for the county shall be the common arbiter to whom the difficulty shall be referred.

For the Sentinel.

MR. EDITOR:—I regret that the letter of Mr. Moore, able though it is, falls short of what he should have said.

For instance: He says the old debt of the State is fourteen millions. Why did he not go on and show that for the greater part of this amount the State is secured by ownership of the works causing the debt?

Again: He says the war debt is sixteen millions. Wrong out and out. The sixteen millions referred to includes several millions of new Internal Improvement bonds.

Still further: Why shall the State pay the new bonds "according to value at the date of issue?" If a bond has gone through several hands until it cost the last holder three cents in the dollar, shall the State pay the holder of it the fifty cents in the dollar which the first holder paid for it?

Further yet: Can Mr. Moore on reflection deceive himself by supposing that there is really any difference between the County bonds and the State bonds?

The idea that North Carolina is a territory and may therefore do what as a State she would not be allowed to do, is only equalled by the other idea that a stay law is immoral and dishonest, whilst repudiation out and out is all right.

It is now the law of North Carolina, that every family is entitled to a homestead of fifty acres of land clear of all creditors, even the carpenter who built the house. Or they may have a house and lot in town. Go Mr. Editor, get this law and publish it. Mr Outlaw of Bertie, is the father of it, and it was passed about eight years ago.

Let it be remembered that money to a small amount will pay debts to a large amount. Place ten thousand dollars in Wake County, and let it go to work in paying debts, and a vast amount will be discharged.

North Carolina a territory! If so, Congress has charge of her, and negro suffrage, negro evidence, negro equality in every respect, will as certainly be established as the shining of the sun. If so, the approaching Convention is null and void, since not authorized by any act of Congress. If so, no one can complain at the "rules or regulations" adopted by Congress, nor at the length of time we are kept out of the Union. If a territory, neither a Convention nor a legislature can pass for us any law of any kind unless Congress shall confer the power.

Finally! Supposing ample power existed to pass the law, and there were advocates enough to get it through, does any man suppose that a parcel of Southern Conventions sitting under the eye and direction of Federal power, would be allowed to pass laws repudiating the mass of debts due the people North? If so, he is a happy man. In haste. A FARMER.

Reyner, tried recently for an assault on Mr. C. H. Wynne, proprietor of the *Richmond Times*, was sentenced to $50 fine, or 60 day's imprisonment. He chose the fine.

LATEST NEWS.

The Convention of South Carolina on the 15th, repealed the ordinance of secession—three votes against the repeal. Judge D. L. Wardlaw is the President.

In the Alabama Convention on the 16th the Committee reported ordinances similar to those adopted by Mississippi. They were to be discussed on the 17th.

The report of the Grand Secretary of the I. O. O. F. to the Grand Lodge in session in Baltimore, shows the order to be in a flourishing condition.

The papers contain a long list of pardons by the President. The following are all named from this State: W. S. Battle and J. F. McCollum.

Hon R. M. T. Hunter has been released from Fort Pulaski on parole.

General Beauregard has taken the oath and will apply for a pardon.

It is stated that Hon. Emerson Etheridge will be tried in Memphis, before a military court.

A fire occurred in New York on the 18th consuming much property.

The cholera continues its ravages at Constantinople. Two hundred thousand persons are said to have left the city.

The Fenians a secret order in Ireland for political purposes, have created great excitement in England and Ireland. They are charged with the design of effecting the independence of Ireland.

Several of the members of the South Carolina Convention are applicants for pardon and have not obtained it.

Secretary Harlan has supplied Georgia with copies of the United States laws passed during the rebellion.

Arrivals at the Yarborough House,

SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1865.

P H Winston and G Powell, Chapel Hill; G M Mavirich Texas; A N Turnbull, Baltimore; Wharton J Green, Warrenton; John Cobb and I R Morgan Smithfield; S B Barron, Edgecombe county; Thomas Heath and Miss C Heritage, Newbern; Campbell Rawberry —; ritton Ryan Johnston county; G B Danie, Texas; E S Ely, New York; L R White Norfolk, Va; S Wheeler, New York; Asa Biggs Warren County; Amos Wade, —; C L Sloat —; W F Lauthortin and P Flagg Danville, Va; T T Collins, Johnston County.

DIED,

In Concord, Cabarrus County on the 16th instant, of consumption, Mrs. MARY ALMIRA WHITAKER, wife of Mr. Lucius B Whitaker, in the 36th year of her age. She was for many years a member of the M E Church and died rejoicing in the christian's glorious hope. A husband and seven little children mourn their irreparable loss.

RALEIGH MONEY MARKET.

Corrected daily by JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Exchange.

BUYING RATES.

Gold $1 40; Silver 1 35.

Old N. C. Bonds 70 with all the coupons on since 1861. Detached coupons 35.

New York Exchange—par.

N. C. Bank Notes—Charlotte Miners & Planters, and Lexington 25. Bank of N. C., Cape Fear, Farmer's, 35 Merchants and Roxboro 35. Wadesboro, Wilmington, and Commerce 20. Commercial, Greensboro' Mutual, 15. Washington, Fayetteville, Clarendon and Yanceyville, 15.

Virginia and Southern notes 10 to 30.

Northern Bank notes 85 to 90.

Gold and Silver stiff at quotations.

Wanted,

A SITUATION AS TEACHER, IN SOME peasant neighborhood in this State by one, who is prepared to impart instruction in the English branches Latin and the rudiments of Greek. Satisfactory testimonials of capability now in possession, given by the professors of Hampden Sidney College, Va., will be presented, if desired.

Persons desirous of employing a teacher, can address for the present, W. J. H.,
Gaston, N. C.
sep 7 4t-pd.

PORT WARDEN'S SALE.

ON SATURDAY, 23RD INST., AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., we will sell at the Custom House in this city, under inspection of the Port Warden's and with the consent of the French Consul, for and on account of whom it may concern, all the cargo saved from the wreck of Fr Barque "Garonne," stranded upon Frying Pan Shoals upon her voyage from Havana, Cuba, to Havre, France, viz:

830,000 superior Havana Segars,
86 boxes Havana Brown Sugar,
7 bags Havana Brown Sugar,
39 bundles Leather,
Lot of Copper,
1 tin case mdze.
1 cask Claret.

Conditions cash upon delivery.

CRONLY & MORRIS,
Auctioneers.

Wilmington, Sep. 18-3t tds.
Charleston Courier and Richmond Times copy till sale and send bill to Cronly and Morris.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS FOR 1865.

A. CREECH HAS THE PLEASURE TO INform his friends and customers and the public generally, that he has just returned from NEW YORK, where he has selected with great care a large and good assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Embracing the newest styles and latest importations.

Together with Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hoop Skirts, Ladies' Cloaks, Ladies' and Misses Straw Hats, trimmed; Ladies' untrimmed Bonnets, &c., &c.

I have also in addition to my stock of Dry Goods, a very superior stock of

GROCERIES,

which will be sold at prices so as to insure sale; and have opened in the R. Smith building, formerly occupied by Creech & Litchford, Commission Merchants and Auctioneers, corner of Hargett and Fayetteville Streets.

I am not going to puff and blow, and say that I bought more goods than any man living, and can sell cheaper than any other man, or so more. Nor do I pretend to say that I can cut a man's head off and stick it on again with wax, that he will live, walk and talk again. I deal in no such humbug, but I say CALL and LOOK for yourselves. I will deal with you honestly and treat you right.

I return my thanks for your liberal patronage which I have received for the last fifteen years. I hope by honest dealing and strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

A. CREECH

Sept. 18-3t pw.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

THE TRUSTEES OF TRINITY COLLEGE WILL meet in their room at the College on the 26th of October to elect a President and four Professors and to do such other business as may be necessary.

N. H. D. WILSON
President Board of Trustees.

September 18-3t-4t.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL BE ABSENT IN EUrope the next two or three months, and hopes to resume the business formerly conducted by DeRosset & Brown, about the 1st of January next.

My sons, W. L. DeRosset and A. L. DeRosset, are fully empowered to attend to any business for me in my absence.

A. J. D. ROSSET.

Wilmington, N. C, Sept 18 3m.

J. W. ATKINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

AND

Agents for

SECURITY FIRE & MAINE INSURANCE COMpany, New York.
Equitable Fire Insurance Company, New York.
Peabody Fire Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Maryland Life Insurance Company, Baltimore.
Wilmington, N. C, Sep. 16 3m pd.

Nails! Nails!!

20 KEGS OF NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, FOR sale by
W. R ANDREWS.

Sept mb r 15, 1865-3t-f.

WANTED,

BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.
WM H SMITH & CO.
27-tf.

TWENTY-FIVE MEMBERS OF THE Convention can be accommodated at the PLANTERS HOTEL. Good rooms, attentive servants, and good things to eat will be furnished.

Terms moderate. Patronage solicited.

WM T. BAIN,
Per A. J. PARIN.

Rbleigh, Sep. 1st, 1865-3w.

IF LIEUTENANT LEACH, of THE 23RD Regiment North Carolina Troops, Johnson's Brigade, Army Northern Virginia, will send his address to "Marion" he will oblige an old comrade.

Address "MARION,"
September 18-3t-1w pd. Raleigh N. C.

HUGHES & DILL,

COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. Hughes, Newbern.
G. W. Dill, Morehead City. au 8 3m

B. L. PERRY & SON,

Commission AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

BEAUFORT, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND OTHER country produce will receive prompt attention.

All articles directed to us at Morehead City will be disposed of according to the shipper's desire.

Beaufort Sept. 14, 865 3t-1m-pd.

NOTICE.

Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at the Hotel on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh N. C., who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.

GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 7, 1865 2t pf

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, - - Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,

335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST., PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through Agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.

September 2nd, 1 65 3-tf.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MRS. ELLEN MORDECAI PROPOSES TO open a School for children from 7 to 12 years old at her residence in Raleigh on the 1st day of October next. Girls will be preferred.

Terms $20 per session of five months.

Raleigh, Sep. 13th 1865-3t-f-pd

Houses and Lots on Hillsboro Street for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE TWO HOUSES AND lots on Hillsboro Street, Raleigh N. C.

One lot contains one and a half acres good house on it with five rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house. The other lot contains two acres, good house on it with seven rooms, good out buildings, stables and carriage house.

Both houses are well located in good order, and gas in each.

BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Sep. 18 3t-tf.

DAILY SENTINEL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1865.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

War in South America.

Additional details of such interest regarding the war between the republic of Paraguay on the one hand and the empire of Brazil, the Argentine Confederation and the republic of Uruguay on the other, were brought to us by the British bark St. Andrew, which arrived here yesterday, from Montevideo, Uruguay, on the 28th of July. President Lopez had taken command of the Paraguayans in person, but was moving more cautiously than at first, owing to several checks which his troops had received. The allies claim that the navy of the Paraguayans was nearly annihilated in the battle of Riachuelo, between Paraguay and Brazil, and that on land the Paraguayans had also experienced some material repulses. The armies of all the contending Powers were, however, in motion, and recruiting and all kinds of military preparations were in progress in every direction; but till the rain and cold gave place to more favorable weather it was thought that no decisive campaign would be commenced. There were seventeen thousand Brazilians in the field. A Montevideo paper announces that a United States naval expedition of great strength would soon arrive on the South American coast, accompanied by a commissioner whose duty it would be to demand and enforce non-interference with the free navigation of the Plate river by Brazil, and the payment by the government of that country of four hundred thousand dollars as indemnity for American vessels destroyed by rebel pirates in Brazilian waters. A Buenos Ayres journal, however, says that this story has no foundation in fact. The city of Montevideo was said to be in a terrible condition, owing to political intrigues, political arrests, murders in broad daylight, burglaries, robbery and other lawlessness.—*N. Y Herald.*

The Southern Statesmen and Niggerheads.

It is very evident that the negro worshippers of the North estimate the Southern character by their own standard. They are constantly charging them with hypocrisy, and with manifesting a desire to return to the Union only for the purpose of deceiving the North and then secure an opportunity to carry out their secession dogmas. It is well known that the niggerheads of the North are, as public men, the most unreliable in the country. They are constantly professing one thing one hour and doing the very reverse the next. There is no reliance whatever to be placed upon their profession.

But in basing their judgment of the Southern people upon their own standard, they fall very short of the known character of those people. It is well understood that the Southern men are open and above board with their deeds. Long before the war commenced they informed us that they intended to break up this Union. They made no secrecy of this fact, nor the least attempt to conceal it. On the stump, in their own State legislative halls and in both houses of Congress it was proclaimed without any effort or desire to disguise it. So it always has been; but the trouble was that the Northern people would not believe them. Now that the war is over they are equally bold in proclaiming their determination and willingness to abide by the result and come back and be good and faithful men to the constitution and Union, accepting all the consequences of the war. This they are just as honest and earnest in as they were in their assertions to break up the Union when the war commenced.—But the radical negro worshippers know that they themselves are full of hypocrisy, and judge everybody else by their own standard. The President, who was brought up among the Southern people and fully understands their character, does not view them in that light, but, on the other hand, assures them that he is satisfied that whatever they promise they will do. The public believe the President is the best judge, and prefer to follow him rather than the niggerheads — *N. Y. Herald.*

The Test Oath in Missouri.

Judge King, of the Ray (Mo.) Circuit Court, has declared the provision of the new Constitution requiring lawyers to take the test oath, unconstitutional; that it is *ex post facto*, retrospective, &c. Lawyers, therefore, can practice in this court without taking the oath. The same question is now being argued before Judge Primm of the St Louis Criminal Court, and will be decided in a few days.

Samuel T Glover, one of the first lawyers of St. Louis, has notified the Circuit Attorney that he has not taken the oath, and that he still continued to practice. His case will probably be brought before the grand jury, and an indictment found against him. This may be regarded as a desire on the part of a prominent person to test the validity of the oath. In many of the interior counties of Missouri, preaching in a number of churches of different denominations has been suspended by the ministers rather than subscribe to the oath.

The Fulton (Mo.) *Telegraph* says the venerable Theo. Boulware, who has been pastor of the Old School Baptist Church, in that place, for the last 28 years, and a preacher of the gospel for upwards of half a century, preached his farewell sermon to his congregation in that place on last Sunday week—with the intention of moving to Kentucky, where he can preach without being required to take an oath to qualify him to preach.

The Palmyra (Mo.) *Mercury* says: "An instance of the workings of the new Constitution was told us the other day. A widow lady of this county, of fine education, with a large family of helpless children dependent upon her support, had a school tendered to her in one of our school districts, and she came to town to qualify as a teacher, but on the New Constitution oath being read to her, and informed that she would have to take said oath, she informed the officer that she could not conscientiously take it—that she had had several brothers in the Southern army, and she could not help her sympathies following them—that she had never been guilty of any disloyal act, but could not control her sympathies. Hence she had to decline the situation."

The President and Senator Wilson.

Senator Wilson had an interview with the President yesterday, and a free interchange of opinions is reported to have ensued in relation to the policy of reconstruction and the cause of Mr. Wilson's supposed disaffection to the administration. The Massachusetts Senator remarked afterwads to a friend that however he might differ from the President on questions of expediency, yet the latter was unquestionably honest in his intentions to perpetuate the Union by conciliating the South, and that he had his respect for intending right, however he might fail in accomplishing the object. Mr. Johnson will doubtless feel duly thankful for the Senator's 'patronizing condescension.'—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

DISSOLUTION.

THE UNDERSIGNED SOME MONTHS SINCE having associated themselves together to carry on the Commission and Forwarding business, in New-Berne, N. C., and circumstances having arisen which render it impracticable for the junior partner to remove to that place, therefore, by mutual consent, the Co-partnership is this day dissolved. The business will be settled up and continued by J. F. Foard, the senior partner.

JNO. F. FOARD,
W. H. CUNINGGIM.

The Junior partner most cheerfully recommends the House of Dr. Foard to public favor and patronage.
Sep. 11-33-tf. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.
Raleigh, Sep. 10, 1865-29 eodtloct.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.

ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.
Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS, BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS, JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash.
Give us a call.
27-tf. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce Col. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.
Sep. 6, 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce S. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.
September 4, 1865-25-td.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,
Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.

PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 30, 1865 td-pd.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.
For particulars, see Circular, or address
REV. C. B RIDDICK,
21- Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.
Raleigh, September 6, 1865 26 1w

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's. My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, min ral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.

GEO. T. COOKE.
September 1, 1865 23 tf.

COTTON GINS
AT
AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY, 26TH INST., AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M., we will sell on wharf in front of the office lately occupied by Messrs. DeRosset & Son, 12 COTTON GINS, of superior manufacture, new and in perfect order. CRONLY & MORRIS,
Sept 18 87 td. Auctioneers.

Charleston Courier, Richmond Times, copy till sale and send bill to Cronly & Morris.

THE OLD LINE OPEN.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER,

HAVING SOLD OUT THEIR FIRST PURCHASE, now offer an entirely new and extensive stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

selected with great care by our Col. Tucker, and especially adapted to the wants of this community.—Our house having been in constant operation for more than forty years before the war, and now resuming with a Cash Capital, we can offer great inducements both to the Wholesale and Retail Trade.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods will be complete in the next ten days, comprising all the latest and most desirable Styles. W H & R S TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF LADIES' AND MISses Hats, in Straw and Velvet. Call and see them. W H & R S TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

THAT LOT OF FINE HATS SO LONG EXPECTed, has arrived. Those in search of a place for the skull can find here a stylish Golgotha.
W H & R S TUCKER.

A New Item in Our Business.

WE OFFER A LARGE STOCK OF READY Made Clothing, consisting of Gent's and Youth's Business Suits. Also, Coats, Vests and Pants separately. W H & R S TUCKER.

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF THE BEST QUALities for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. W H & R S TUCKER.

Confectionaries! Confectionaries!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FRENCH CANDIES Prunes; Raisins, Citron &c.
W H & R S TUCKER.

Toilet Articles! Toilet Articles!!

FANCY SOAPS, EXTRACTS, COLOGNES AND Sozodont, which is so much desired and universally used. W H & R S TUCKER.

Groceries! Groceries!! Groceries!!!

A LARGE AND COMMANDING STOCK, CONsisting in part, of Coffees, Sugars, Teas, Candles, Soaps, Starch, Spices, Vinegar, Spiced Oysters, in Cans, Sardines, Lobsters, Salmon, Canned Fruits, Cheese, Crackers, &c.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Wines! Wines!! Liquors! Liquors!!

OUR STOCK CAN NOT BE EXCELLED. BEST Champagnes, Sherry, Madeira and Blackberry Wines, French, Otard and Cognac Brandies, Old Bourbon and Star Whiskey, Plantation Bitters, Champagne Cider, Scheidam Schnapps, Porter, Ale, &c., Cigars and Tobacco. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

BAGGING ROPE AND TWINE.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

We invite special attention of Country Merchants and the Retail Trade to our extensive Stock which will be constantly replenished from the principal Northern Markets, and purchasers will find it to their advantage to give us a call, as we are determined to sell goods as low as any house South of the Potomac difference in freight considered.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, September 12-32-tf.

G. WHEELWRIGHT & CO.,
SHIPPING AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 118 WALL ST NEW YORK.

COTTON, TOBACCO, NAVAL STORES, &C., &C., received on consignment

A member of the house is now in Raleigh purchasing Cotton, all persons desiring to sell will do well to call on O. D. Cooke at the store of F. D. & W. E. Clark, on the south side of Hargett St, next door East of Messrs. Williams & Haywood's Drug Store.
Sept. 12-31-tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AT 44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH—

Double Barreled Guns,
Single Barreled Guns,
Gun Tubes, Gun Caps, Pistol Cartridges, Powder and Shot Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, and a few very fine Child's Carriages.
For sale low.
D. T. CARRAWAY,
31-tf. With Hart & Lewis.

FOR SALE.

N. C., STATE BOND, OLD 6 PER CENT FOR $1,000.
1 splendid Gold Watch,
1 fine Black Silk Dress.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sept. 12 1865, 31-tf.

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
80 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds clarified Copperas,
350 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,
Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves.
10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10,
1 dozen Wheel Heads.
Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Girsingles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, [nice for parlor use.] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Bolts, &c.

50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.
Sep. 6, 1865-28-2w.

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

W. J. BAKER, P. COWPER, W. H. JONES.

BAKER COWPER & CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISSION
Merchants
And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.
Aug. 22-3t.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.
BAKER, COWPER & Co.
Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.

Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.

HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North western part of the City.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO

For Sale.

A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND two very good side saddles. Also a lot of good Bar Soap which can be sold very low by the box.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROlina, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.
Gold coin for sale also.
30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CONsisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, fine Tables, Sideboard, fine Crockery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattrasses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine rosewood Piano.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather
BAKER COWPER & CO.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. 1 Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office over A. E. Hall's Store,
No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,
Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of
NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.
—ALSO.—
TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.
Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

OFFICE RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO., Raleigh, N C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
25 tsep18.

☞ Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 137 to 147 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 48. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore, not transferable by delivery; *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one of Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw6w [ni]

D. T. CARRAWAY,
WITH
HART & LEWIS,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 41, FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.
au 8 3m

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,
106 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all kinds, Styles and Varieties---Ladies, Misses, Childrens, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.
Aug. 25-tf.

A. E. HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
22 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

REFER to Rev. W E. PELL, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

GOVERNMENT OF UNITED STATES

President—Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee.
Secretary of State—W. H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of War—Edwin M. Stanton, of Penn.
Postmaster General—William Dennison, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Wells, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—James Harlan, of Iowa.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Ill.
Attorney General—James Speed, of Kentucky.
President of the Senate—Lafayette S. Foster, Conn.
Speaker of the House—Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana.

SUPREME COURT.

Salmon P. Chase, Ohio, Chief Justice.
1. James M. Wayne, Georgia.
2. Samuel Nelson, New York.
3. Rob't C. Grier, Pennsylvania.
4. Nathan Clifford, Maine.
5. Noah H. Swayne, Ohio.
6. Daniel Davis, Illinois.
7. Samuel Miller, Iowa.
8. Samuel F. Field, California.

LIEUTENANT GENERALS.

Wingfield Scott, of Virginia.
Ulysses S. Grant, of Ohio.
Adjutant General—Lorenzo Thomas, Delaware.
Judge Advocate General—Joseph Holt, D. C.
Quartermaster General—Montgomery C. Meigs, Penn.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT OF N. C.

Headquarters Department of North Carolina, Governor's Mansion, foot of Fayetteville Street—Brevet Maj. Gen. RUGER.

Headquarters Tenth Army Corps, corner Fayetteville Street and Capitol Square—Brevet Maj. Gen. AMES.

Headquarters Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Wilmington Street—Col. COAN, 48th N Y.

Headquarters Post of Raleigh, in House of Commons, Capitol—Lieut. Col. JOS. M McDONALD.

Provost Marshal Post of Raleigh, office ground floor of Capitol, Halifax Street entrance, Supreme Court Room—Capt. J. A. BARRETT.

Post Quartermaster's Office, Fayetteville Street, opposite the Market House—Capt. A. M. GAROUTTE.

Post Commissary, Office on Nash Square—Capt. EDWARD Z LAURENCE.

Bureau of Freedmen Refugees and Abandoned Lands, Guion Hotel, corner Halifax Street—Colonel WHITLESEY.

Chief Quartermaster's Office, Department of North Carolina, Bank of Cape Fear—Colonel Boyd.

Depot Quartermaster's Office, opposite the Market House, Fayetteville Street—Capt. JUSTIN HODGE.

Transportation office at the N. C. R. R. Depot.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

William W. Holden, of Wake county, Provisional Governor.
Jos. S. Cannon, of Perquimans, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Tod R. Caldwell, of Burke, Aid with the rank of Colonel.
Lewis Hanes, of Davidson, Private Secretary.
R. C. Badger of Wake, and W. H. Bagley, of Pasquotank Assistant Secretaries.
S. M. Parish and J. D. Pullen, of Wake, Clerks.
Theo. N. Ramsay, of Wake, Clerk and Messenger.
Jonathan Worth of Randolph, Treasurer.
Donald W. Bain, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer.
D. R. Thomas, of Carteret, Secretary of State.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."
—*Henry Clay.*

As a means of support for his family and to contribute to the promotion of general intelligence, of right thought and action, the perpetuity of the Union of the States and the prosperity of North Carolina, the subscriber proposes, on his own responsibility, to connect with a general printing business, the publication of an independent, high-toned, political, literary and news journal in the city of Raleigh. He expects to establish the business and issue the journal, so soon as the regular mail facilities are restored to the State. It will be printed on entirely new type, press, &c, in the highest style of the art.

Besides devoting his whole time to the editorial conduct of the paper, with such other help as will be required, he expects to engage fifteen or twenty of the ablest pens of the State to contribute to its columns regularly. In general character, its model will be the "National Intelligencer" in its palmiest days. It will be issued daily, semi weekly and weekly, as the wants of the public demand; and as it will contain a faithful record of the history of the times, all valuable State papers, dissertations on constitutional law and political economy, as well as political, literary moral and scientific essays of permanent value, the weekly will be printed in large octavo form for binding and preservation. As a family newspaper the weekly will be every way desirable.

The war has demonstrated fully, the strength and power of the Republic to maintain the government established by our fathers, against all attempts to dismember or destroy it; that the Union of these States under one general government still receives the sanction and protection of Almighty God; the absurdity and impracticability of the State right's doctrine of secession, and the impossibility of perpetuating African slavery in the United States. We accept these teachings as a solution of the war.

In politics, "The Sentinel" will neither be neutral on the one hand nor factiously partizan on the other. Its political *ore nihil* will be imbibed from the fountains of conservatism drank at by the illustrious Henry Clay and the fathers of the Republic, and not from the pools of Northern or Southern radicalism. It will neither be agrarian nor aristocratic. It will not labor to bring down or level any one, but to purify and elevate all.

It shall be a leading aim of "The Sentinel" to foster and keep alive in our own people the flame of civil liberty, a jealousy for their indefeasible rights as American citizens, and an undying devotion to the Constitution and the laws, as the best means for all time to come, of preserving inviolate the Union of the States.

Finally, "The Sentinel" will strive to contribute to the cultivation of the spirit of mutual kindness, forbearance and confidence among our own people, and the restoration of amity and good feeling among the people of all sections of the Union.

North Carolina and her sister Southern States must be rejuvenated and disenthralled from the incubus of poverty and indolence. Vigor, energy, and enterprise must be revived. Our country has been desolated, our people reduced to poverty, but the desert must again be made to bloom and blossom as the rose—our homes have been made cheerless, but they must again be made the abodes of good cheer, refreshment and hospitality.

"The Sentinel" will be just and generous to the negro in his new condition, always opening to him the road to improvement and elevation as the reward of his intelligence, his industry and virtue, yet ever bearing in mind that *our country is the inheritance of the white race.*

Its readers will find "The Sentinel" to be a spirited, reliable and thorough newspaper.

TERMS.

Daily, for six months in advance,	$5 00
Semi-Weekly, for one year,	4 00
do. for six months,	2 00
Weekly, for one year,	3 00

First subscription due after the receipt of the first number. W. E. PELL, Sen.
Raleigh, June 20, 1865.

☞ Our exchanges will confer a favor by giving the above two insertions.